

EXHIBIT 30

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espionage

discovered. 2. the act of noticing. 3. the act of spying upon; secret observation.

espionage (‘ɛspɪənɑːʒ, ɛspɪənɑːʒ, ‘ɛspɪənɪdʒ) n. 1. the systematic use of spies to obtain secret information, esp. by governments to discover military or political secrets. 2. the act or practice of spying. [C18: from French *espionnage*, from *espionner* to spy, from *espion* spy, from Old Italian *spione*, of Germanic origin; compare German *spähern* to SPY]

Espirito Santo (Portuguese tʃ’piritu ‘santu) n. a state of E Brazil, on the Atlantic: swampy coastal plain with mountains in the west; heavily forested. Capital: Vitória. Pop.: 2 019 877 (1980). Area: 45 597 sq. km (17 601 sq. miles).

Espirito Santo (es’piritu: ‘sæntu) n. an island in the SW Pacific: the largest and westernmost of the Vanuatu islands. Pop.: 2 382 000 (1987 est.). Area: 4856 sq. km (1875 sq. miles).

esplanade (,esplo’neɪd, -næd) n. 1. a long open level stretch of ground for walking along, esp. beside the seashore. Compare *promenade* (sense 1). 2. an open area in front of a fortified place, in which attackers are exposed to the defenders' fire. [C17: from French, from Old Italian *spianata*, from *spianare* to make level, from Latin *explānāre*; see EXPLAIN]

Espoo (Finnish ‘espoo) n. a city in S Finland. Pop.: 164 569 (1987).

espousal (t’spaʊzəl) n. 1. adoption or support: an *espousal of new beliefs*. 2. (sometimes pl.) *Archaic*. a marriage or betrothal ceremony.

espouse (t’spaʊz) vb. (tr.) 1. to adopt or give support to (a cause, ideal, etc.); to *espouse socialism*. 2. *Archaic*. (esp. of a man) to take as spouse; marry. [C15: from Old French *espouser*, from Latin *spōnsāre* to affiance, espouse] —es’pouser n.

espressivo (,espre’sɪvəʊ) adj., adv. *Music*. (to be performed) in an expressive manner. [Italian]

espresso (t’spreso) n., pl. -sos. 1. strong coffee made by forcing steam or boiling water through ground coffee beans. 2. an apparatus for making coffee in this way. [C20: Italian, short for *caffè espresso*, literally: pressed coffee]

esprit (e’spri) n. spirit and liveliness, esp. in wit. [C16: from French, from Latin *spiritus* a breathing, SPIRIT]

esprit de corps (e’spri: də ‘kɔː; French esprɪ də kɔʁ) n. consciousness of and pride in belonging to a particular group; the sense of shared purpose and fellowship.

espy (t’spat) vb. -pies, -pying, - pied. (tr.) to catch sight of or perceive (something distant or previously unnoticed); detect: to *spy a ship on the horizon*. [C14: from Old French *espier* to SPY, of Germanic origin] —es’pier n.

Esq. abbrev. for esquire: used esp. in correspondence.

-esque suffix forming adjectives. indicating a specified character, manner, style, or resemblance: *picturesque*; *Romanesque*; *statuesque*; *Chaplinesque*. [via French from Italian *-esco*, of Germanic origin; compare -ISH]

Esquiline (‘eskwɪlɪn) n. one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built.

Esquimaу (eski’məʊ) n., pl. -maus or -maу, adj. a former spelling of Eskimo.

esquire (t’skwærɪ) n. 1. *Chiefly Brit.* a title of respect, usually abbreviated *Esq.*, placed after a man's name. 2. (in medieval times) the attendant and shield bearer of a knight, subsequently often knighted himself. 3. Rare. a male escort. ~vb. 4. (tr.) Rare. to escort (a woman). [C15: from Old French *escuier*, from Late Latin *scutarius* shield bearer, from Latin *scutum* shield]

ESR abbrev. for electron spin resonance.

ESRO (‘ezrəʊ) n. acronym for European Space Research Organization.

-ess suffix forming nouns. indicating a female: *waitress*; *lioness*. [via Old French from Late Latin *-issa*, from Greek]

▷ Usage. The suffix -ess in such words as *poetess*, *authoress* is now often regarded as disparaging; a sexually neutral term *poet*, *author* is preferred.

Essaouira (esəʊwɪrə) n. a port in SW Morocco on the Atlantic. Pop.: 30 061 (1971). Former name (until 1956): *Mogador*.

essay n. (‘esə; senses 2,3 also e’sei) 1. a short literary composition dealing with a subject analytically or speculatively. 2. an attempt or endeavour; effort. 3. a test or trial. ~vb. (e’sei). (tr.) 4. to attempt or endeavour; try. 5. to test or try out. [C15: from Old French *essayer* to attempt, from *essai* an attempt, from Late Latin *exagium* a weighing, from Latin *agere* to do, compel, influenced by *exigere* to investigate]

essayist (‘esəɪst) n. a person who writes essays.

esse (‘esi) n. *Philosophy*. 1. existence. 2. essential nature; essence. [C17: from Latin: to be]

Essen (German ‘ɛsn) n. a city in W Germany, in North Rhine-Westphalia; formerly in West Germany: the leading administrative centre of the Ruhr; university. Pop.: 615 400 (1987).

essence (‘es’ns) n. 1. the characteristic or intrinsic feature of a thing, which determines its identity; fundamental nature. 2. the most distinctive element of a thing: *the essence of a problem*. 3. a perfect or complete form of something, esp. a person who typifies an abstract quality: *he was the essence of gentility*. 4. *Philosophy*. a. the unchanging and unchangeable nature of something which is necessary to its being the thing it is; its necessary properties. Compare *accident* (sense 4). b. the properties in virtue of which something is called by its name. c. the nature of something as distinct from, and logically prior to, its existence. 5. *Theol.* an immaterial or spiritual entity. 6. a. the constituent of a plant, usually an oil, alkaloid, or glycoside, that determines its chemical or pharmacological properties. b. an alcoholic solution of such a substance. 7. a substance, usually a liquid, containing the properties of a plant or foodstuff in concentrated form: *vanilla essence*. 8. a rare word for perfume. 9. *in essence*. essentially; fundamentally. 10. *of the essence*. indispensable; vitally important. [C14: from Medi-

eval Latin *essentia*, from Latin: the being (of something), from *esse* to be]

Essene (‘ɛsɪn, ɛ’sɪn) n. *Judaism*. a member of an ascetic sect that flourished in Palestine from the second century BC to the second century AD, living in strictly organized communities. —*Essenian* (ɛ’sɪnɪən) or *Essenic* (ɛ’sɪnɪk) adj.

essential (t’senʃəl) adj. 1. vitally important; absolutely necessary. 2. basic; fundamental: *the essential feature*. 3. completely realized; absolute; perfect: *essential beauty*. 4. *Biochem.* (of an amino acid or a fatty acid) necessary for the normal growth of an organism but not synthesized by the organism and therefore required in the diet. 5. derived from or relating to an extract of a plant, drug, etc.: *an essential oil*. 6. *Logic*. (of a property) guaranteed by the identity of the subject; necessary. Thus, if having the atomic number 79 is an essential property of gold, nothing can be gold unless it has that atomic number. 7. *Music*. denoting or relating to a note that belongs to the fundamental harmony of a chord or piece. 8. *Pathol.* (of a disease) having no obvious external cause: *essential hypertension*. 9. *Geology*. (of a mineral constituent of a rock) necessary for defining the classification of a rock. Its absence alters the rock's name and classification. ~n. 10. something fundamental or indispensable: *a sharp eye is an essential for a printer*. 11. *Music*. an essential note. —*essentiality* (t,senʃɪ’əlɪtɪ) or *es’sentialness* n. —*es’sentially* adv.

essential element n. *Biochem.* any chemical element required by an organism for healthy growth. It may be required in large amounts (see *macronutrient*) or in very small amounts (see *trace element*).

essentialism (t’senʃəlɪzəm) n. 1. *Philosophy*. one of a number of related doctrines which hold that there are necessary properties of things, that these are logically prior to the existence of the individuals which instantiate them, and that their classification depends upon their satisfaction of sets of necessary conditions. 2. the doctrine that education should concentrate on teaching basic skills and encouraging intellectual self-discipline. —*es’sentialist* n.

essential oil n. any of various volatile organic oils present in plants, usually containing terpenes and esters and having the odour or flavour of the plant from which they are extracted: used in flavouring and perfumery. Compare *fixed oil*. See also *oleoresin*.

Esequibo (,esɪk’wɪbəʊ) n. a river in Guyana, rising near the Brazilian border and flowing north to the Atlantic: drains over half of Guyana. Length: 1014 km (630 miles).

Essex (‘esɪks) n. 1. a county of SE England, on the North Sea and the Thames estuary. Administrative centre: Chelmsford. Pop.: 1 521 800 (1987 est.). Area: 3672 sq. km (1417 sq. miles). 2. an Anglo-Saxon kingdom that in the early 7th century AD comprised the modern county of Essex and much of Hertfordshire and Surrey. By the late 8th century, Essex had become a dependency of the kingdom of Mercia.

Essex² (‘esɪks) n. 2nd Earl of, title of *Robert Devereux*. 21566–1601, English soldier and favourite of Queen Elizabeth I; executed for treason.

Esslingen (‘eslɪŋən) n. a town in SW Germany, on the River Neckar; formerly in West Germany: Gothic church, medieval buildings; wines, light industry. Pop.: 87 300 (1984 est.).

essonite (‘esa,nɪt) n. a variant spelling of *hessonite*.

Essonne (French eson) n. a department of N France, south of Paris in Ile-de-France region; formed in 1964. Capital: Évry. Pop.: 988 000 (1982). Area: 1811 sq. km (706 sq. miles).

est (est) n. a treatment intended to help people towards psychological growth, in which they spend many hours in large groups, deprived of food and water and hectored by stewards. [Erhard Seminars Training, after Werner Erhard, American businessman, who devised the system]

EST abbrev. for: 1. (in the U.S. and Canada) Eastern Standard Time. 2. electric-shock treatment.

est abbrev. for: 1. Also: *estab.* established. 2. Law. estate. 3. estimate(d). 4. estuary.

-est suffix. forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs: *shortest*; *fastest*. [Old English -est, -ost]

-est or **-st** suffix. forming the archaic second person singular present and past indicative tense of verbs: *thou goest*; *thou hast*. [Old English -est, -ast]

establish (t’stebli) vb. (usually tr.) 1. to make secure or permanent in a certain place, condition, job, etc.: *to establish one’s usefulness*; *to establish a house*. 2. to create or set up (an organization, etc.) on or as if on a permanent basis: *to establish a company*. 3. to prove correct or free from doubt; validate: *to establish a fact*. 4. to cause (a principle, theory, etc.) to be widely or permanently accepted: *to establish a precedent*. 5. to give (a Church) the status of a national institution. 6. (of a person) to become recognized and accepted: *he established himself as a reliable GP*. 7. (in works of imagination) to cause (a character, place, etc.) to be credible and recognized: *the first scene established the period*. 8. Cards. to make winners of (the remaining cards of a suit) by forcing out opponents' top cards. 9. (also intr.) to cause (a plant) to grow or (of a plant) to grow in a new place: *the birch scrub has established over the past 25 years*. [C14: from Old French *establir*, from Latin *stabilire* to make firm, from *stabilis* STABLE²] —*es’tablisher* n.

Established Church n. a Church that is officially recognized as a national institution, esp. the Church of England.

establishment (t’stebli’smənt) n. 1. the act of establishing or state of being established. 2. a. a business organization or other large institution. b. the place where a business is carried on. 3. the staff and equipment of a commercial or other organization. 4. the approved size, composition, and equipment of a military unit, government department, business division, etc., as formally promulgated. 5. any large organization, institution, or system. 6. a household or place of residence. 7. a body of employees or servants. 8.

betrayal. 2. the disposition to betray. [C13: from Old French *trecherie*, from *trechier* to cheat; compare TRICK] **treacle** ('træk'l) *n.* 1. Also called: black treacle. Brit. a dark viscous syrup obtained during the refining of sugar. 2. Brit. another name for golden syrup. 3. anything sweet and cloying. 4. Obsolete. any of various preparations used as an antidote to poisoning. [C14: from Old French *triacle*, from Latin *theriaca* antidote to poison] —'treacly *adj.* —'treaclyness *n.*

treacle mustard *n.* a N temperate cruciferous annual plant, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, having small yellow flowers. It is a common weed in cultivated ground. [C16: so called because of its alleged medicinal properties. See TREACLE]

tread (tred) *vb.* treads, treading, trod, trodden or tred. 1. to walk or trample in, on, over, or across (something). 2. (when *intr.*, foll. by *on*) to crush or squash by or as if by treading: *to tread grapes; to tread on a spider.* 3. (*intr.*; sometimes foll. by *on*) to subdue or repress, as by doing injury (to): *to tread on one's inferiors.* 4. (*tr.*) to do by walking or dancing: *to tread a measure.* 5. (*tr.*) (of a male bird) to copulate with (a female bird). 6. **tread lightly.** to proceed with delicacy or tact. 7. **tread on** (someone's) toes. to offend or insult (someone), esp. by infringing on his sphere of action, etc. 8. **tread water.** to stay afloat in an upright position by moving the legs in a walking motion. ~*n.* 9. a manner or style of walking, dancing, etc.: *a light tread.* 10. the act of treading. 11. the top surface of a step in a staircase. 12. the outer part of a tyre or wheel that makes contact with the road, esp. the grooved surface of a pneumatic tyre. 13. the part of a rail that wheels touch. 14. the part of a shoe that is generally in contact with the ground. 15. a rare word for footprint. [Old English *tredan*; related to Old Norse *trotha*, Old High German *tretan*, Swedish *träda*] —'treader *n.*

treadle ('tred'l) *n.* 1. a rocking lever operated by the foot to drive a machine. b. (as *modifier*): a *treadle sewing machine.* ~*vb.* 2. to work (a machine) with a treadle. [Old English *tredel*, from *træde* something firm, from *tredan* to TREAD] —'treadler *n.*

treadmill ('tred'mil) *n.* 1. Also called: treadwheel. (formerly) an apparatus used to produce rotation, in which the weight of men or animals climbing steps on or around the periphery of a cylinder or wheel caused it to turn. 2. a dreary round or routine. 3. an exercise machine that consists of a continuous moving belt on which to walk or jog.

treas. abbrev. for: 1. treasurer. 2. treasury.

treason ('triz'n) *n.* 1. violation or betrayal of the allegiance that a person owes his sovereign or his country, esp. by attempting to overthrow the government; high treason. 2. any treachery or betrayal. [C13: from Old French *traison*, from Latin *trāditio* a handing over; see TRADITION, TRADITOR] —'treasonable or 'treasonous *adj.* —'treasonableness *n.* —'treasonably *adv.*

treasure ('trezər) *n.* 1. wealth and riches, usually hoarded, esp. in the form of money, precious metals, or gems. 2. a thing or person that is highly prized or valued. ~*vb. (tr.)* 3. to prize highly as valuable, rare, or costly. 4. to store up and save; hoard. [C12: from Old French *tresor*, from Latin *thēsaurus* anything hoarded, from Greek *thēsauros*] —'treasurable *adj.* —'treasureless *adj.*

treasure flower *n.* another name for gazania.

treasure hunt *n.* a game in which players act upon successive clues and are eventually directed to a prize.

treasurer ('trezər) *n.* a person appointed to look after the funds of a society, company, city, or other governing body. —'treasurership *n.*

Treasurer ('trezər) *n.* (in the Commonwealth of Australia and each of the Australian states) the minister of finance.

treasure-trove *n.* 1. Law. any articles, such as coins, bullion, etc., found hidden in the earth or elsewhere and of unknown ownership. Such articles become the property of the Crown. 2. anything similarly discovered that is of value. [C16: from Anglo-French *tresor trové* treasure found, from Old French *tresor* TREASURE + *trover* to find]

treasury ('trezəri) *n., pl. -ries.* 1. a storage place for treasure. 2. the revenues or funds of a government, private organization, or individual. 3. a place where funds are kept and disbursed. 4. Also: **treasure house.** a collection or source of valuable items: *a treasury of information.* [C13: from Old French *tresorie*, from *tresor* TREASURE]

Treasury ('trezəri) *n.* (in various countries) the government department in charge of finance. In Britain the Treasury is also responsible for economic strategy.

Treasury Bench *n.* (in Britain) the front bench to the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, traditionally reserved for members of the Government.

Treasury bill *n.* a short-term noninterest-bearing obligation issued by the Treasury, payable to bearer and maturing usually in three months, within which it is tradable on a discount basis on the open market.

treasury bond *n.* a long-term interest-bearing bond issued by the U.S. Treasury.

treasury certificate *n.* a short-term obligation issued by the U.S. Treasury, maturing in 12 months with interest payable by coupon redemption.

treasury note *n.* a note issued by a government treasury and generally receivable as legal tender for any debt, esp. a. a medium-term interest-bearing obligation issued by the U.S. Treasury, maturing in from one to five years. b. Also called: currency note. a note issued by the British Treasury in 1914 to the value of £1 or ten shillings; amalgamated with banknotes in 1928.

treasury tag *n.* a short piece of cord having metal ends one of which can be slotted inside the other: used for holding papers together or fastening them into a file.

treat (trit) *n.* 1. a celebration, entertainment, gift, or feast given for or to someone and paid for by another. 2. any delightful surprise or specially pleasant occasion. 3. the act of treating. ~*vb.* 4. (*tr.*) to

deal with or regard in a certain manner: *she treats school as a joke.* 5. (*tr.*) to apply treatment to: *to treat a patient for malaria.* 6. (*tr.*) to subject to a process or to the application of a substance: *to treat photographic film with developer.* 7. (often foll. by *to*) to provide (someone) (with) as a treat: *he treated the children to a trip to the zoo.* 8. (*intr.*; usually foll. by *of*) **Formal.** to deal (with), as in writing or speaking. 9. (*intr.*) **Formal.** to discuss settlement; negotiate. [C13: from Old French *trētier*, from Latin *tractare* to manage, from *trahere* to drag] —'treatable *adj.* —'treater *n.*

treatise ('trētiz') *n.* 1. a formal work on a subject, esp. one that deals systematically with its principles and conclusions. 2. an obsolete word for narrative. [C14: from Anglo-French *tretiz*, from Old French *trētier* to TREAT]

treatment ('trētmēnt) *n.* 1. the application of medicines, surgery, psychotherapy, etc., to a patient or to a disease or symptom. 2. the manner of handling or dealing with a person or thing, as in a literary or artistic work. 3. the act, practice, or manner of treating. 4. **Films.** an expansion of a script into sequence form, indicating camera angles, dialogue, etc. 5. **the treatment.** **Slang.** the usual manner of dealing with a particular type of person (esp. in the phrase *give someone the (full) treatment*).

treaty ('trēti) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. a. a formal agreement or contract between two or more states, such as an alliance or trade arrangement. b. the document in which such a contract is written. 2. any international agreement. 3. any pact or agreement. 4. an agreement between two parties concerning the purchase of property at a price privately agreed between them. 5. **Archaic.** negotiation towards an agreement. 6. (in Canada) a. any of the formal agreements between Indian bands and the federal government by which the Indians surrender their land rights in return for various forms of aid. b. (as *modifier*): *treaty Indians; treaty money.* 7. an obsolete word for entreaty. [C14: from Old French *traité*, from Medieval Latin *tractatus* treaty, from Latin: discussion, from *tractare* to manage; see TREAT] —'treatyless *adj.*

treaty port *n.* (in China, Japan, and Korea during the last half of the 19th and first half of the 20th century) a city, esp. a port, in which foreigners, esp. Westerners, were allowed by treaty to conduct trade.

Trebizond ('treb'i,zond) *n.* a variant of Trabzon.

treble ('treb'l) *adj.* 1. threefold; triple. 2. of, relating to, or denoting a soprano voice or part or a high-pitched instrument. ~*n.* 3. treble the amount, size, etc. 4. a soprano voice or part or a high-pitched instrument. 5. the highest register of a musical instrument. 6. a. the high-frequency response of an audio amplifier, esp. in a record player or tape recorder. b. a control knob on such an instrument by means of which the high-frequency gain can be increased or decreased. 7. **Change-ringing.** the lightest and highest bell in a ring. 8. a. the narrow inner ring on a dartboard. b. a hit on this ring. ~*vb.* 9. to make or become three times as much. [C14: from Old French, from Latin *triplus* threefold, TRIPLE] —'trebleness *n.* —'trebly *adv., adj.*

treble chance *n.* a method of betting in football pools in which the chances of winning are related to the number of draws and the number of home and away wins forecast by the competitor.

treble clef *n. Music.* the clef that establishes G a fifth above middle C as being on the second line of the staff. Symbol: $\text{\textcircled{G}}$

Treblinka ('tre'bliknə) *n.* a Nazi concentration camp in central Poland, on the Bug River northeast of Warsaw: chiefly remembered as the place where the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto were put to death.

trebuchet ('trebjū,jet) or **trebucket** ('tri:bukit) *n.* a large medieval siege engine for hurling missiles consisting of a sling on a pivoted wooden arm set in motion by the fall of a weight. [C13: from Old French, from *trebuchier* to stumble, from *tre-* TRANS- + *bucher*, from *buc* trunk of the body, of Germanic origin; compare Old High German *būh* belly, Old English *buc*]

trecento ('tre'sēntō) *n.* the 14th century, esp. with reference to Italian art and literature. [C19: shortened from Italian *mille trecento* to one thousand three hundred] —'tre'centist *n.*

tree (tri) *n.* 1. any large woody perennial plant with a distinct trunk giving rise to branches or leaves at some distance from the ground. Related adj.: **arboreal.** 2. any plant that resembles this but has a trunk not made of wood, such as a palm tree. 3. a wooden post, bar, etc. 4. See family tree, shoetree, saddletree. 5. **Chem.** a tree-like crystal growth; dendrite. 6. a. a branching diagrammatic representation of something, such as the grammatical structure of a sentence. b. (as *modifier*): a *tree diagram.* 7. an archaic word for gallows. 8. **Archaic.** the cross on which Christ was crucified. 9. at the top of the tree. in the highest position of a profession, etc. 10. up a tree. **U.S. and Canadian informal.** in a difficult situation; trapped or stumped. ~*vb.* trees, treeing, treed. (*tr.*) 11. to drive or force up a tree. 12. **U.S. and Canadian informal.** to force into a difficult situation. 13. to shape or stretch (a shoe) on a shoetree. [Old English *treo*; related to Old Frisian, Old Norse *trē*, Old Saxon *trīo*, Gothic *trīu*, Greek *doru* wood, *drus* tree] —'treelessness *n.* —'treeless *n.* —'tree-like *adj.*

Tree (tri) *n.* Sir Herbert Beerbohm. 1853–1917, English actor and theatre manager; half-brother of Sir Max Beerbohm. He was noted for his lavish productions of Shakespeare.

tree-and-branch *adj.* denoting a cable television system in which all available programme channels are fed to each subscriber. Compare switched-star.

tree creeper *n.* any small songbird of the family *Certhiidae* of the N hemisphere, having a brown-and-white plumage and slender downward-curving bill. They creep up trees to feed on insects.

tree farm *n.* an area of forest in which the growth of the trees is managed on a commercial basis.

tree fern *n.* any of numerous large tropical ferns, mainly of the family *Cyatheaceae*, having a trunklike stem bearing fronds at the top.

EXHIBIT 31

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLDTM COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

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to David B. Guralnik
lexicographical mentor and friend*

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